

AWAY WITH WRINKLES! USE

For Ladies Over 30

For Ladies Over 30

Contains 20,250 I. U. Estrogenic Hormones

On Sale At Leading Stores

Sole Agents: Nan Kang Co. Union Bldg., H.K.

The Hongkong Telegraph

For the Proprietor of
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, LTD.
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

Dine
At the

P. G.

For
Reservations Tel: 27880

Price 20 Cents

VOL. II NO. 305

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1947.

Fleet Cruise Cancelled

London, Sept. 25.—The autumn cruise of the Home Fleet in Invergordon has been cancelled because of the urgent need for fuel economy. The Fleet will remain at Portland and carry out exercises from there. It is understood that 17 major ships, from destroyers upwards, would have taken part in the cruise, including the flagship, Duke of York, and cruisers.—Reuter.

Britain & Palestine

Cautious Policy Statement Hinted

Lake Success, Sept. 25.—The British and United States delegations to the United Nations General Assembly were believed here tonight to be hesitating to declare their final policies on Palestine.

The statement of Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the British Colonial Secretary, to the Assembly's committee on Palestine tomorrow was not expected to be formal with his reply to recommendations of the United Nations committee of inquiry on Palestine, or to disclose what Britain will do about them.

Mr. Creech Jones was expected to state:

1. The British Government agrees in principle with the findings of the majority report (the partition into an Arab state, a Jewish state, and the city of Jerusalem) but not with all its details.

2. The British Government cannot make a hypothetical declaration of what policy it will follow until the Assembly has given an indication of what it thinks of the report, and what it proposed to do about it.

3. Britain will require assistance in men, money, or both in enforcing the Assembly's decision if these are likely to provide the opposition by force by either the Jews or Arabs.

4. Britain is not anxious to hold on to the Palestine mandate, at the moment no longer than is practicable.

The general feeling among delegates here was that two basic questions would be the Palestine Committee of the Assembly if the majority report were adopted:

1. Who is to administer Palestine during the transition period in which separate Arab and Jewish states are being set up.

Promise Of Stop-Gap Aid For Europe

Washington, Sept. 25.—"Certain problems have arisen in connection with the economic situation in Europe that are of such an urgent nature that their solution cannot await the careful study required for overall decisions," President Truman, referring to the more immediate problem of "stop gap" aid to the European countries which he refused to estimate, said at a press conference today.

"These problems are of an emergency nature which demands immediate attention," he said. "For this reason I have requested a group of Congressional leaders to meet with me on Monday to discuss plans for determining the action to be taken by the United States to aid in preserving the stability and promoting the recovery of nations which participated in the Paris Conference."

The President said that he would seek "immediate action" on Europe's emergency needs when he meets with these leaders on Monday.

He hoped that the funds needed to keep Europe from freezing and starving could be achieved without a special session of Congress, but he had an open mind on this subject and realized that it might prove necessary.

"We shall need to consult with the representatives of the European committee to obtain a clarification and amplification of the initial report and to obtain further information as to the specific measures to be adopted by the participating countries in the carrying out of the principles set forth in the report," he said.

THE PARIS REPORT

Declaring that he had instructed special committees and all Government agencies to study the Paris report thoroughly without delay, President Truman said: "The Paris report will be presented and recommendations will be formulated so that the American people, through their representatives in Congress, can determine to what extent and in what manner the resources of the United States may be brought to the support of the renewed European efforts to achieve a sustained economic recovery."

"When the American people are satisfied as to the scope of the necessary programme and the sufficiency of the measures of self-help growth was during the second World War, particularly in the industrial field. At the peak of the war effort in 1942 there were thousands of these committees—as many as 4,500, for instance, in the engineering and allied industries. Almost every shipyard had a similar organization usually called a 'Yard Committee' and there were over 1,000 pit committees in the mines. They existed on a similar scale in almost all other industries. The basic idea of these production committees was to give all workers, even of the humblest grade, a chance of participating in the management of the concern. A committee consists normally of elected workers' representatives and nominated representatives of the management. It is true that very many production committees met and discussed and went back to work without contributing anything tangible. But even then they had a valuable function. The mere fact that every worker through his elected representative could be brought in at the policy level had great psychological implications. It established in a concrete way the national emergency relationship between workers and management which makes real efficiency possible, for real efficiency implies an attitude of co-operation. With the end of the second World War something of this psychology was lost—invariably, considering that the national emergency had passed and internal political differences cropped up again. But the institution has remained and at present is in the process of adaptation to peacetime needs. It has passed into the structure of British life and its potentialities as a vehicle of industrial democracy are immense.



PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN

BLOODBATH NEAR AMRITSAR

3,000 Killed In Attack On Moslem Refugee Train

Karachi, Sept. 25.—The casualties in the attack near Amritsar on a Moslem refugee train three days ago are estimated at over 3,000 killed or missing and 1,000 wounded.

A Pakistani Government communique issued today said: "Details of the attack on the Moslem refugee train on September 22 show that the train was carrying 4,500 Moslem refugees from Alvor."

"There appear to have been about 1,000 wounded, which leaves over 3,000 killed and missing."

"When the train was attacked, the British officer in command of the escort, which consisted of 13 Hindus and eight Moslems belonging to the Royal Indian Army, started organising the defence. He was at once killed by a burst from automatic weapons."

"The Hindus in the escort are reported to have surrendered; all eight Moslems died fighting."

"The attack, which lasted apparently uninterrupted for two hours, was made by members of the Khatrisa Swamam Sangh (described as a militant Hindu youth organisation), as well as by Sikhs."

SURVIVORS' STORY

The survivors of the attack reached Lahore by road yesterday. They told reporters that Sikh troops took part in the attack. These survivors said that they were saved through being hidden under the bodies of the dead and dying fellow passengers.

They said that the train, which left Delhi on Sunday, was first attacked at Beas, about 30 miles east of Lahore.

MEETING OF MINISTERS

London, Sept. 25.—Britain has proposed to the United States, France and the Soviet Union that the London meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers should be held at the end of November to avoid a clash with the General Assembly of the United Nations, a Foreign Office spokesman stated tonight.

He added that the proposals were then mediated by the French and United States Governments to postpone the Conference of special deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers for Germany to open on October 6 to the beginning of November.

These proposals have been communicated to the Soviet Government, whose view is not yet known.

The French and United States Governments, it is understood, have suggested that if the Council of Foreign Ministers does not open until the end of November, it is unnecessary to hold the Conference of deputies six or seven weeks in advance.—Reuter.

WORLD'S FOOD SHORTAGE WORSE THAN LAST YEAR

Truman's Warning

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Truman warned the United States today that the world faced a "food shortage even worse than the year ago." He appealed to all Americans to join in the "less waste" campaign to avert the "critical situation, calling for immediate action."

He said at a press conference that he would discuss the possibility of legislative action to maintain food exports and, at the same time, force down prices in the United States when he meets the Congressional leaders next week.

He announced the creation of a "Citizens' Food Committee" which would "develop plans for bringing the vital problem of food conservation to the attention of very American for action."

He warned that exports would certainly not equal last year's total shipments, but insisted that no American could let the people freeze to death if it could be avoided. The President made public the report of his Cabinet Committee on World Food Programmes, which stressed the "extremely grave food situation abroad and its relationship to the interior ability to help meet the urgent foreign food needs and the price situation in the United States."

HAVOC IN EUROPE

Citing the havoc among European crops, the Committee also referred to the serious drop in American maize production and the resultant "strong temptation to feed more wheat to livestock," adding: "This will reduce the availability of United States grain for export shipment by more than 2,000,000 tons below last year's level unless additional positive action is taken."

President Truman added: "The United States cannot rest on its laurels. To ship more abroad without adjustments in the domestic demand, however, would aggravate our own price situation."

He placed emphasis on the desirability of shipping foods other than grain to round out the export programme and for "arrangements for the fullest participation by other nations" in the combined effort to channel available supplies to points of the greatest need.

"But definite steps to conserve on the use of foodstuffs at home and to reduce the feeding of grain to livestock will be essential if we are to make our fullest contribution towards meeting minimum needs, and, at the same time, relieve the upward pressure on prices at home," he said.

MUST CONSERVE

President Truman said that, while waiting for detailed recommendations from the Citizens' Food Committee, there was "one immediate and personal thing that each of us can do."

"We can start now to conserve by being more selective in the food we buy, particularly livestock products whose production requires a large quantity of grain."

The Committee report said that the most immediate and important measure to be taken was "an all-out drive for domestic conservation" which the President described as a "waste less" campaign.

The President said that if every American saved one slice of bread daily, the needs of Europe would be met.

The Cabinet Committee report mentioned rice, beans, peas, edible

fat, dairy products, dried fruits, citrus juices and vegetables among the alternative foods that might be exported. "We must send every pound of food practicable to ship to countries of the greatest need," Reuter.

WOLF AT THE DOOR

Aberystwyth, Wales, Sept. 25.—The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, today told farmers that the "wolf was already at the door," when he explained to them the Government's new plan, aimed at producing an extra £100,000,000 worth of food from the soil in the next four years.

Speaking at the Welsh agricultural organisation conference here, he said: "Our new plan is consistent with our former aims although it goes rather further than we had previously contemplated."

"In particular, the advance must be more rapid because the wolf is already knocking at the door."

Mr. Williams emphasised that the Government were only asking for a more rapid accomplishment of the long term policy embodied in the Agriculture Act of 1947, whose underlying purpose was to increase guaranteed prices and assure markets.

"We are not asking for a revolution in agriculture. The revolution has already taken place," he declared.—Reuter.

Coal Miners' Strike Grows

13,000 Men Idle In Scotland

London, Sept. 25.—The strike of the Scottish coal miners who left their jobs last Tuesday in Britain's second big coal stoppage this month spread through Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire today until more than 13,000 men were idle at 43 pits.

The hopes of the powerful Mineworkers' Union that the men would resume work this week faded as the miners at the trouble centre of Blantyre, Lanarkshire, who struck in protest against an unsatisfactory wage adjustment and then decided yesterday to resume work immediately, failed to go down into the pits this morning.

Six pits, idle since Tuesday, resumed work in the belief that the Blantyre men had called off their strike, but the others stopped work.

CABINET ACTION

The Cabinet met tonight to try to find a workable solution to the dispute between the Government and the Mineworkers' Union and the National Coal Board on the method of introducing overtime into the mines to get the vital coal needed for Britain's economic recovery.

The Cabinet, faced with the realisation that extra coal production is an imperative part of the latest plans to meet the crisis and that it would have a major significance if the Marshall plan—which calls for the export of coal from Britain to Europe—came into operation, was expected to stick to its guns that the best plan was to add half an hour's daily and retain the five-day week.

LORRY DRIVERS RETURN

London, Sept. 25.—The six-day unofficial strike of 280 lorry drivers at Smithfield's London central meat market ended today when the men decided to return to work tomorrow unconditionally.

The drivers struck in sympathy with four men suspended last Friday for refusing to work in another depot of the market.

"The employers have accepted the complete resumption of work by all the men, including the suspended drivers," the men's trade union organiser said.

Seven hundred troops delivered meat to retail butchers in London during the strike.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

New Form Of Democracy

Of the new forms of democracy being evolved in Britain today the most important is in the industrial field. The life-blood of Britain is her industry and no conception of democracy could be complete which did not take these into account: when two out of every three adult citizens spend the greater part of their time and energy in industrial occupations this clearly cannot be overlooked. In a modern, highly industrialised economy like Britain's, these relationships are vital. For some time they have been undergoing important development, which one day may come to be regarded as one of Britain's greatest contributions to modern civilisation—as great in its way as the idea of parliamentary democracy was in its field. This new relationship involves a totally new approach to the problems of industrial organisation and administration. In certain important industries in Britain—about one-fifth of the whole—nationalisation has superseded the older structure in a clear and formal way. But in the big field of industrial activity which remains under private ownership new forms of democracy are being worked out within the traditional framework. One of the most interesting of these new forms of democracy—Joint Consultation—received strong impetus during the second World War and is likely to become an essential factor in industrial life in Britain and elsewhere. Joint consultation is a form of organisation in which workers are brought into discussion of policy and methods of the works management. It existed in Britain long before, but its real

growth was during the second World War, particularly in the industrial field. At the peak of the war effort in 1942 there were thousands of these committees—as many as 4,500, for instance, in the engineering and allied industries. Almost every shipyard had a similar organisation usually called a 'Yard Committee' and there were over 1,000 pit committees in the mines. They existed on a similar scale in almost all other industries. The basic idea of these production committees was to give all workers, even of the humblest grade, a chance of participating in the management of the concern. A committee consists normally of elected workers' representatives and nominated representatives of the management. It is true that very many production committees met and discussed and went back to work without contributing anything tangible. But even then they had a valuable function. The mere fact that every worker through his elected representative could be brought in at the policy level had great psychological implications. It established in a concrete way the national emergency relationship between workers and management which makes real efficiency possible, for real efficiency implies an attitude of co-operation. With the end of the second World War something of this psychology was lost—invariably, considering that the national emergency had passed and internal political differences cropped up again. But the institution has remained and at present is in the process of adaptation to peacetime needs. It has passed into the structure of British life and its potentialities as a vehicle of industrial democracy are immense.

Lee Theatre

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

DESTINY CAME TO THEM IN
BLITZ-TORN LONDON ON THE WINGS OF A STUKA

"YANK" - "Red" - "Albert" - "Captain Channing"

AMECHE-BENNETT

CONFIRM OR DENY

ALSO LATEST CAUMONT BRITISH NEWS:
Chinese Team in Britain for Soccer Kick Off; Selecting the National Bathing Beauty etc.

NEXT CHANGE

THE BIGGEST BLOWOUT OF
FUN AND LAUGHTER EVER!

STAN LAUREL • OLIVER HARDY

THE BIG NOISE

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

The Verdict

will stun you!

HERE'S THE STORY
Reader's Digest
CALLED THE MOST
BAFFLING EVER WRITTEN!

STORY BY GREENSTREET
LORRE LORRING
WARNER HIT

SEE HONGKONG'S FILM STAR JOAN LORRING
(DELLIE ELLIS) IN A MAJOR ROLE!

SHOWING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

MacDONALD

SAHERNE

SMILIN' THROUGH

RAYMOND • HUNTER

NEXT CHANGE: "IN HOLLYWOOD"



BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

ONE day recently (I forget which day but you may remember) this column had at its foot a small circle about the size of a shilling.

These of you who examined it closely no doubt noticed a number printed inside the circle. All were different, and these 3,702,421 numbers have since been shaken up in a hat, and 12 of them drawn out.

Readers holding the following numbers will receive a number printed inside the circle. All will be held to defray expenses:—

7940 8213 14 9204
9443 300 6720 1297
2893 5084 6720 20

You will notice that some lucky reader has drawn 6720 twice. He or she will receive two parrots. It appears that the numbers cannot have been all different. Can they?

Sly boots.

THE newspaper heading, "Fet- tend's New Head," gave us to think. Has the Turk sunk so low as to copy the goings-on at the more questionable dog-race tracks and go in for disgraced animals— does this mean that the old 1028 Derby winner is to be fitted with a false head and entered as a two-year-old, we asked ourselves.

We didn't get a sensible answer. Later, much later, we discovered it was something about a new headmaster's appointment at Felsted School.

Wheels within...

DEAR SIR— I have a bicycle which, although not very old, is apt to smell slightly when it gets near the fire. Our sitting-room at home is sometimes quite unpleasant after it has spent the evening there and although I hesitate to put it out into the yard, have you any suggestions? Yours etc., etc.

Dear Sir— In the first case are you sure it is a bicycle? Having satisfied yourself on this point, try giving it a bath. P.S. If it has no pedals but harks it is probably a dog.

COMMUNISM & CAPITALISM RUB SHOULDERS IN PRAGUE

By DANIEL DE LUCE

COMMUNISM and Capitalism rub shoulders in Prague in a practical fraternisation never predicted by the theoretical mind of Karl Marx.

In this city of a million Czechs, where the Communists are a plurality, there is no soap-box campaign for class war and a proletarian dictatorship.

Prague's standard of living is one of the highest in Europe.

If there is a middle way for East and West to follow, Czechoslovakia modestly suggests itself as an example.

More girls wear silk stockings in St. Wenceslas Square than on the Champs Elysee. Bookshops feature new English and American volumes. Film theatres are playing to capacity audiences with a budget of 80 Hollywood films a year.

Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk welcomes foreign visitors of all political hues. The government runs, so smoothly that President Edouard Benes, doughty father of the Second Republic, spends most of his time waiting his memoirs.

The black market is dispersed, if not destroyed. A steak costs less than US \$1 at the best restaurant in town.

Czechoslovakia is 31 percent Communist, according to the 1946 National election, and 61 percent of its total labour force is now employed in state-owned industries.

Yet its two-year plan, aimed, at both the Western and Eastern Fronts,

raising productivity 10 percent above the highest prewar level, was drafted by a Social Democrat.

There is no taboo against honest profits. Retail trade is mostly in private hands. Unashamedly a government prospectus asserts: "Growth of business is keen businessmen" and adds:

"Although planning in Czechoslovakia was based on experience gained in foreign countries, mainly in the U.S.S.R., it is not dependent on foreign models, for the Czech Republic has its own economic development, tradition and peculiar economic structure, and this is why it looks for ways and means of its own which conform to the character of its people."

Czechoslovakia is ruled by a national front of all Czech and Slovak political parties with a Prime Minister from the largest party, Communist Klement Gottwald. He replaced Father Jaroslav Sramek of the Catholic People's Party, who dropped down to second Deputy Premier after the last voting gave his party third place.

Regardless of whether it may diverge from formal democratic concepts, the Czech conflict has smothered a host of old internal squabbles and permitted the country to concentrate on its physical reconstruction.

The Czechoslovak Army appears to have absorbed successfully in its staff many veteran officers from both the Western and Eastern Fronts.

The air force is steeped in the tradition of the RAF.

A foreigner finds that a Czechoslovak visa is one of the easiest in the world to obtain. Tourists with "hard money" are welcomed with open arms.

Talk abroad of an "iron curtain" and "Kremlin slugs" was at first bitterly resented there. It has now become something of a popular joke. Visitors are asked whether they have yet bumped into the curtain.

American-Soviet friction makes the government unhappy, and the ordinary citizen is angry and fearful over what is described as an American effort to rebuild Germany into a great power. Hatred of the Germans is at white heat, although more than 2,000,000 have been expelled to the occupied Reich.

The Slavic repopulation of the Sudetenland is nearly completed, but Czechoslovakia dreads that Germany, for generations to come, will not accept this as a final solution.

For fundamental protection against the Germans, reliance is placed on Soviet Russia. The German issue appears to overshadow every other question on the international horizon.

To date, there has been an absence of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the Czechs. The citizenry is obviously encouraged to believe that the country can continue to evolve without direct dictation from Moscow—Associated Press.

GERMANY: A REPORT ON THE BRITISH ZONE

Bring home these men!

Corrupt, lazy, they discredit our rule

THE German comedian strolled on to the stage of the Hamburg Alkazar, before the war one of the great cabarets of Europe. Now dusty and dingy, it is still packed with hundreds of Germans drinking a pinkish liquid that tastes like paraffin.

He looked at them for a moment and asked with uplifted eyebrows: "Well, how are you getting on under 'democracy'?" Roars of laughter.

Spiv signed up on a two-year contract at a four-figure salary. He spent several months in England on full pay before he was sent to his German job.

Now he has bought himself a Volkswagen for £160, or perhaps he has managed to wangle a requisitioned Mercedes. This he mostly uses on his own confession for "swanning."

That is, disappearing for days on some nebulous expedition, using petrol and rations provided by the accommodating taxpayer.

Spiv's excuse for this is that his short-term contract makes him uncertain of the future. That is also his argument for trading cigarettes and coffee on the German black market for watches, cloth, or anything else he can pick up.

Perhaps Mrs Spiv has joined him and they have a five or six-roomed flat with two or three German servants, who are not really interested in money but only in left-over rations. Mrs Spiv likes it in Germany more than Mr Spiv because she has no housing or servant problem as she would have in England.

You could forgive the Spivs a lot if they were doing a good job. They are perhaps not bad at heart. But the whole atmosphere of Germany breeds laziness and corruption like a rank tropical weed.

The Spivs ARE spivs—on an economic desert island. Their life bears no relation to the German gulping his bowl of watery soup for lunch, or the British with their shilling meat ration.

HIS MOTIVE

WHEN the time came for Spiv to be demobilised he experienced a feeling approaching panic. He did not want to go back to austerity England and struggle in the open labour market. So the Control Commission was his natural outlet.

It was the only hideaway in a harsh world where he could keep himself on the artificial standard of living to which he had become accustomed.

"But," he went on anxiously, "are you not worried by the democratic sun? It's a funny thing about that sun, he went on, giving his version of a current and now universal fact, "It turns some of us red and some of us brown, again."

This convinced his audience. They choked over their drinks and threw cigarettes at him—the highest compliment in Germany today, where English cigarettes cost four shillings on the black market.

If they go to Hamburg for the week-end they can stay at the Atlantic Hotel. As they sit at breakfast (bacon and eggs and orange juice for two shillings) they can see the lovely lake in the centre of the city out of the window, and the hungry Germans standing patiently waiting for them to throw out a cigarette stub.

Every night at six o'clock there are dozens of Spivs waiting outside the long bar in the Atlantic for the doors to open. Within ten minutes of its opening there are 50 of them with their wives drinking in the bar.

This bar and others like it scattered over the British zone are the centre of what they themselves call the Old Boy Network. This means that Spiv, over a drink, tries to cut through the morass of red tape with which the C.C.G. has surrounded itself.

But most of the deals I heard them negotiating were personal ones, such as new tyres for the car, or fixing up a little illicit leave.

HIS WEAKNESS

WATCHING Spiv and his colleagues, I found myself getting into the same dispirited, cynical irritated state of mind that I know perpetually during four years in India.

But in that country if you were in the civilian administration you generally had to have an honourable degree to obtain a post of responsibility. You do not need that in Britain's newest Colonial Service.

If Spiv is well knitted into the Old Boy Network—he will remain as long as the Control Commission lasts.

Spiv has one great fear—the Press—which exposes the scandals and muddles staining the administration like mud splashes.

A Public Relations Spiv uttered a wistful squeal to me in

the Twenty-One Club in Herford, which is Spiv's private hide-out. Said he: "I was a Public Relations Officer in the Services during the war. Then we had the Press under control with censorship and security; now they seem to be able to do what they like, and my job's getting very hard."

I don't quote the bad Spivs, of which there are scores in German jails for offences ranging from stealing jewellery to giving forbidden English currency to Germans. I ignore hundreds sacked for inefficiency.

HIS MISDEEDS

It is a painful portrait I have painted of Spiv; but here are two examples of what he can do.

Hundreds of gallons of anti-freeze were ordered for Volkswagens. This may not seem surprising to you unless you know these vehicles do not use water—they are air cooled.

The Germans were ordered to build eight fishing boats for their own use. These boats were designed to catch fish for a German hungry for any sort of food.

Something went wrong between the blue-print, approved by C.C.G., and the design. When the boats were finished it was found they were 2ft. above specification. So in spite of German protests they were destroyed.

Men who do things like this are costing Britain £150,000,000 this year.

Most of the Germans are cynical about Spiv, like the Hamburg comedian. The more thoughtful ones are just sad. Like the German Liberal, who spent a year in a concentration camp, to whom I talked in a Berlin cafe. Said he regretfully: "If we were never Nazis before, we are today."

I think it is high time, for the sake of Britain and the future of Europe, that the Spivs were sent home—and quickly. Sent back to work—while they are still capable of it.

CROSSWORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

1. Practical unit of electrical activity. (4)
2. To return to the chimney. (4)
3. Ironical way to show the aster. (4)
4. Given to some criminals. (3)
5. Too. (4)
6. Extracted from the side bitten into. (5)
7. Down
8. He gets out to make you laugh. (3)
9. Makes face in out. (9)
10. Carelessness. (3)
11. Not all the tools, just one. (3)
12. Put that pin back. (3)
13. See 1 Across.
14. It's not a photo, but it's often mounted. (6)
15. Blatantly. (7)
16. The art of arranging men in battle. (7)
17. The end of the Prime. (3)
18. It may be a prop. (3)
19. Jasper takes it to heart. (3)
20. A name applied to the best quality playing-cards. (5)
21. How buttons were brought to book. (4)
22. Upset the chore. (5)
23. Each have a pain seemingly. (4)
24. Bought in a rummage sale. (4)
25. (10)
26. Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Answer: 1. Prologue; 2. Jargon; 3. Eminent; 4. Peer; 5. Boat; 6. Kipper; 7. Jinx; 8. Nam; 9. Model; 10. Bang; 11. Bright; 12. Boat; 13. Kipper; 14. Jinx; 15. Nam; 16. Model; 17. Bang; 18. Bright; 19. Boat; 20. Kipper; 21. Jinx; 22. Boat; 23. Kipper; 24. Jinx; 25. Nam; 26. Model; 27. Bang; 28. Bright; 29. Boat; 30. Kipper; 31. Jinx; 32. Boat; 33. Kipper; 34. Jinx; 35. Nam; 36. Model; 37. Bang; 38. Bright; 39. Boat; 40. Kipper; 41. Jinx; 42. Boat; 43. Kipper; 44. Jinx; 45. Nam; 46. Model; 47. Bang; 48. Bright; 49. Boat; 50. Kipper; 51. Jinx; 52. Boat; 53. Kipper; 54. Jinx; 55. Nam; 56. Model; 57. Bang; 58. Bright; 59. Boat; 60. Kipper; 61. Jinx; 62. Boat; 63. Kipper; 64. Jinx; 65. Nam; 66. Model; 67. Bang; 68. Bright; 69. Boat; 70. Kipper; 71. Jinx; 72. Boat; 73. Kipper; 74. Jinx; 75. Nam; 76. Model; 77. Bang; 78. Bright; 79. Boat; 80. Kipper; 81. Jinx; 82. Boat; 83. Kipper; 84. Jinx; 85. Nam; 86. Model; 87. Bang; 88. Bright; 89. Boat; 90. Kipper; 91. Jinx; 92. Boat; 93. Kipper; 94. Jinx; 95. Nam; 96. Model; 97. Bang; 98. Bright; 99. Boat; 100. Kipper.

NANCY A Backward Student

DON'T BE SO DOPEY
SHAKE HANDS
WITH YOUR
RIGHT PAW

LET'S TRY
IT AGAIN—
GIVE ME
YOUR RIGHT
PAW

NOT YOUR
LEFT
ONE

NOW, ONCE
MORE—
GIVE ME
YOUR RIGHT
PAW

KARNE BUSHMILLER

By Ernie Bushmiller.



When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For

ELLIOTT'S TONIC

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Make your hair shine and sparkle.

HEADY STUFF!

Dry Shampoo. Beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth. Apply this to the scalp with a tooth brush. Let it dry. Brush out with a stiff bristled brush. This will leave the hair glossy and fluffy. An excellent shampoo for sick-a-bed ladies.

Tar and Hot Oil Shampoo. A really cleansing shampoo. Very beneficial for neglected hair. Mix equal parts of hot olive oil and tar soap liquid. Massage on the scalp, then use warm water to rinse but all oil, gradually adding cool water.

Soda Shampoo. To fluff up "flat" hair, add one-half teaspoonful of soda to a cup of liquid soap shampoo. Use this type of shampoo only occasionally as the "soda" is quite drying.

Rinse. After the hair is thoroughly clean and perfectly shampooed you might like a rinse.

Lemon Rinse do seem to "sparkle up" blonde hair. Add the juice of two lemons to a pint of warm water.

Camomile Rinse. Steep 2 ounces of camomile flowers in a pint of boiling water. This makes a strong tea. Use it on blonde hair to keep it light.

Minute Makeups

by GABRIELLE



Fool your "public" by looking New and all dressed up! It's done with mirrors, you know. Look yourself over carefully. Do your hair a new way. Wear some new bit of costume jewelry or a new collar and cuffs set, they are "new" again. Complement this with a lovely new makeup!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Hello, Mr. Jones! I guess you don't know me, but just ask Mrs. Jones about the butcher who saved those juicy steaks for her during the war!"

Chinese Resales Of U.S. Surplus Stores

By WALTER LOGAN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

The Chinese Government, which obtained vast supplies of U.S. Army surplus property at a fraction of the cost, is reselling much of this equipment to American firms at extremely high profits, authoritative American sources have revealed.

SOLOMONS HAS LABOUR TROUBLES

Trade unionism has broken out among coconut pickers in the Solomon Islands, and 7,000 natives have gone on a sit-down strike for a 1,200 percent wage increase and a European diet.

Accounts reaching Suva said the strikers have formed a sort of jungle union called the "Marching Rule" on the island of Malaita, 80 miles east of Guadalcanal, and are getting ready to present their demands to the British Administration based on Guadalcanal.

According to an airman who landed on Malaita recently, the natives have been drilling with spears and blowpipes and rotting their war canoes as part of the preparations to negotiate their demands.

John F. Nicoll, acting British Commissioner in the Western Pacific, denied reports that the natives had declared war on the British and were preparing to invade Guadalcanal, but he admitted there are serious signs of open disturbance.

The government has offered the natives a 100 percent wage increase, but the natives are firm in their demands for a 1,200 percent rise, which would bring their wages up to £12 pounds a month.

Soldiers Taught Them

The natives learned about unions and sit-down strikes from troops who occupied Guadalcanal during the Pacific war. They also learned to like the strangers' diet and now are demanding that they be fed tinned meat, biscuits, sugar, tea and similar things.

The leaders of the "Marching Rule" are the sons of Malaita headhunters, once the most savage in the world.

The sit-down strike has been going on for almost a year and the copra production, the only industry of the islands, is virtually at a standstill. Billions of coconuts are rotting on the ground and the plantations are thick with brush.

Only a few hundred natives are still working, compared to 3,000 before the war.

Men who have been in the islands for years say the big day of wealth by means of plantations is gone. While copra prices are high, the natives will work their own small plantations and refuse to work for wages.

—United Press.

Peas Traced Back To Tutankhamen

Seventh-generation purple-pod peas from the tomb of Egyptian King Tutankhamen—who died 3,300 years ago—are growing vigorously in the garden of Mrs. Florence Thompson of Seattle.

"It may sound fantastic, but I have records of ownership which trace the seed right back to the tomb," Mrs. Thompson said.

It all started, she said, when she saw several newspaper accounts of the growing of a few withered peas by King Tut for the lean years when he was buried in 1350 B.C.

Taken to England, the peas were planted. In 1936, some of them were sent to Maj. Walter Dyer in America. His bloomed just like their predecessors. Some of his crop was given to Col. H. H. Holden of Orlando, Florida, from whom Mrs. Thompson obtained seedlings.

Mrs. Thompson sent the seeds, plus ownership records, to the Egyptian Oriental Museum in San Jose, California, last February. Five healthy pods were sent to her.

Mrs. Thompson proudly shows her two seven-foot vines covered with orchid and deep rose blossoms. "I treat them with a great deal of respect," she added.

Fantasy Hair Styling

Australian style notes, observed in the "fantasy" hair-styling competition of a hairdressers' convention in Sydney:

One shoulder, arm, and one side of the face of one model were painted bronze. Her hair was tinted gold, and one side—the bronzed side—was dressed in Grecian style, while the other side was dressed in a Louis XVI style.

These sources said that much heavy equipment, such as road building machinery, was bought for as low as U.S. 85 cents a ton and that in at least one case a 20-ton crane was sold to an American firm for U.S. \$18,000—half of its purchase price new.

One of the biggest selling items is tractors, almost unobtainable in the United States without a waiting period of up to two years, and a shipment of 122 of them was sold to an American firm for U.S. \$700,000. This was part of the equipment purchased at 85 cents a ton.

These sources said there was nothing illegal about action of the Chinese Government in reselling surplus property to American firms, but expressed indignation that "the surplus property deal was handled in such a haphazard manner."

Equipment Sold

Some of the equipment is destined for South America and is said to include highway construction machinery which China needs to rebuild its war-torn highways but which is being sold "because China needs dollars more." China is retaining some of this equipment for her own use.

Not all of the equipment is classified as "heavy." One of the companies was said to have purchased 18 shipments of material on Manus Island from the Chinese Government. These stores were sold to China at a fraction of their cost and included "almost everything from more than 1,000 tons of toilet paper to 250 tons of fountain pens. Some of this material is being sent directly to South America."

Appalled By Methods

American representatives visiting Okinawa, site of the largest stores of surplus equipment, were appalled at the method by which it has been handled. In many cases, they said, purchasers of surplus equipment indicated which pile they wanted and U.S. Army personnel shoved it together into a compact mass with bulldozers.

In one case, it was said, army bulldozers shoved 10 trucks sideways into a "compact pile," utterly destroying the 10 trucks.

The surplus property on Okinawa owned by China is stored in a large fenced-off area four miles long and three miles wide, where an almost solid mass of every type of machinery imaginable has been pressed into solid formation with the assistance of bulldozers. Most equipment—ranging from jeeps to ambulances—is now just ruined junk, but it is almost impossible to find any equipment which has suffered only from the weather.

Government officials who have seen this equipment loaded on ships for transportation to China or elsewhere reported that U.S. Army personnel were "indifferent, slow and inefficient" and recommended that in future other stevedores be employed.

NEW RECORDS

Olivier says his piece

SIDNEY TORCH and his Orchestra bring new vitality into the ageless tunes of "The Merry Widow" on Parlophone E 1456.

Another old favourite, "Try a Little Tenderness," is sung and played with real artistry by Turner Layton (Columbia FB 3318). The tune was written some years ago by Reg Connelly, Jimmie Campbell and Harry Woods, who came over here to write music for Jessie Matthews' films. It is now being given a new lease of life. The reverse side is devoted to "How lucky you are," which is poor material for such a good performer as Turner Layton.

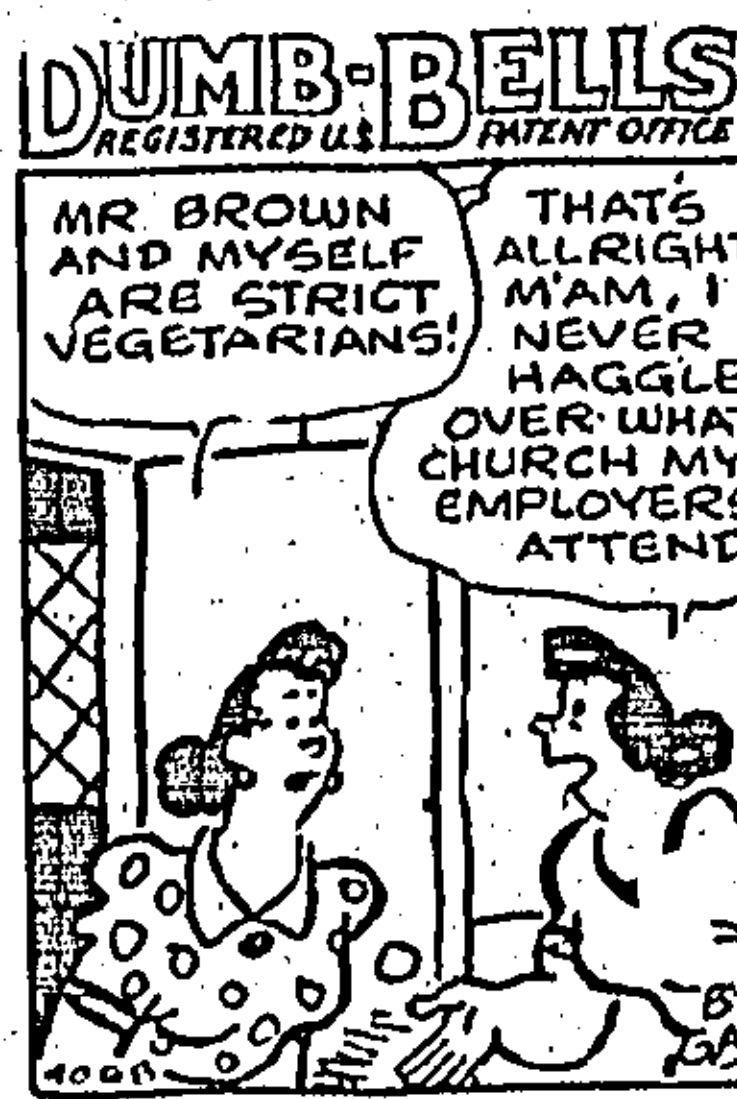
Interesting excerpts of music and speaking parts from the film "Henry V" are presented by His Master's Voice (C 3683-6). The Philharmonia Orchestra is conducted by the composer of the score, William Walton. The recording is not taken from the sound-track of the film, but has been made in the recording studios, and the engineers should be proud of the results. Sir Laurence Olivier speaks a considerable part of the text.

Robert Tredinnick

Rupert and the Jumping Fish—29



The sea serpent smiles indulgently at Rupert's question: "I want to see you because the little person who is in the sea knows you and he thinks you are very clever." "But who ever can it be?" cries the little boy. "I'll take you and show him to you," says the other. "My son tells me you came here in a small boat, but we needn't use that." Bending his long neck, he takes hold of Rupert gently but firmly by the back of his jersey and, holding him high in the air, swims away.



DUMB-BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

MR. BROWN AND ANGELO RE STRICT VEGETARIANS! THAT'S ALL RIGHT MAM, I NEVER HAGGLE OVER WHAT CHURCH MY EMPLOYERS ATTEND

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Review the Bidding Mentally in Play

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

▲A872	▲K1003
▲875	▲AKJ4
▲K8542	▲AKJ4
▲J6	▲AKJ4
▲Q103	▲AKJ4
▲AJ106	▲AKJ4
W	E
N	S
Dealer	
▲Q54	▲AK1075
▲982	▲73
Rubber—Both vul.	
South West North East	
Pass Pass Pass 1♠	
Pass 2N.T. Pass 3N.T.	
Opening—4♠	11

Do you review the bidding in your own mind several times during the play of a hand? Many mistakes can be avoided by going over the bidding, and look of bidding as well. Bidding on today's hand is rather simple, but nevertheless important in the play of the cards.

The opening lead was won in dummy with the queen of clubs and a small diamond was led. South played low and West won with the queen. A small heart was won in dummy with the jack and another diamond played. South won this with the ace and North showed out. South returned a club, declarer played low and North won with the king. At this point North led the deuce of spades. Looking at all four hands, it is not difficult to see that declarer should go up with dummy's king of spades. But without knowing the location of the cards, could you figure out the right play?

When I saw the hand played, declarer went into a huddle and finally played a small spade from dummy. South won with the queen, and this was the play that defeated the hand.

West should have played the king from dummy without a moment's hesitation. North had shown out of diamonds on the second round, so declarer knew that South had five diamonds to the ace-king-ten. If South also held the ace of spades, would he not have opened the bidding? Had declarer reviewed the dealing in his own mind, he would have known it was impossible for South to have the ace of spades.

Check Your Knowledge

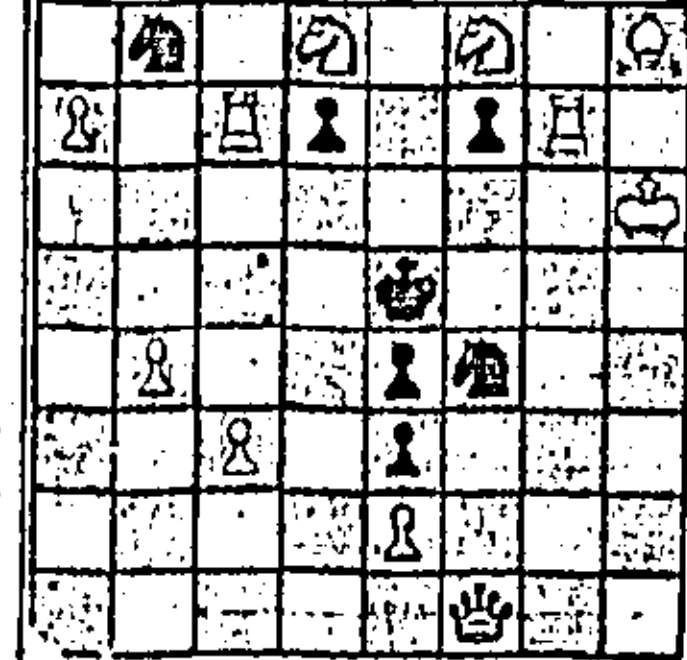
1. Locate the Hebrides, or Western Islands.
2. Who are the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island?
3. From what religion are both Christianity and Mohammedanism descended?
4. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was the favourite courtier of what queen?
5. What is the source of insulin?
6. Are there any glaciers in Africa?

(Answers on Page 4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By H. V. TUXEN

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-KP3, any; 2. Q, R, B, or K mate.

TO-DAY ONLY

HONGKONG

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

AIR-CONDITIONED



TO-MORROW



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE STRANGE STORY OF A DANGEROUS WOMAN'S DESPERATE LOVE!



NEXT CHANGE! GENE TIERNEY • Henry FONDA

"RINGS ON HER FINGERS"

ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY! 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.

ADVENTURERS OF CHINA SEAS! 2 LEADING STARS!

THEY MET IN BOMBAY



They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurer, Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Mercantile Bank Bldg.

NOTICE

THE SPORTS CLUB

Selling Lotteries for the Gosford Handicap (1st Section) and Vauluse Handicap (both Sections) will be held today at 6.30 p.m. sharp.

H. S. YUNG, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

ADVERTISERS

All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

S. C. M. POST, H.K. TELEGRAPH.

